LANDS OF THE STATE.

VAST WEALTH IN THE CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.

Complete Exposition of the Landed Wealth of California and its Productive Capacity.

[From the San Francisco Examiner.]

It was a long time after the gold excitement brought the first settlers to California before it was discovered that infinitely vaster wealth lay in the cultivation of the soil than in digging for gold. The early settlers brought with them the experience of Eastern farming and the hoary traditions of agricultural requirements which had existed in the Old World since the birth of history. The economic conditions existing here were entirely obscured by ignorance of their value. Miners paid fabulous prices for flour, corn and potatoes shipped by way of the Isthmus of Panama from the Eastern States and went without the luxuries which they never dreamed the soil of California could produce.

It is not difficult to understand their error. Imagine vast plains and valleys absolutely devoid of perennial vegetation, with the exception of groves of live oaks scattered about at wide intervals; no perennial grasses or flowers on the plains, but instead all annuals, dying with the passing of spring and leaving the plains with an aspect of desolation that was dreary and uninviting in the extreme; and upon all this an annual rainfall that all human experience had found was entirely too small for the needs of crops of any kind whatever—there being, as a rule, no rainfall at all from June to October, and only from six to twenty inches in the winter, as against thirty-six to seventy-two inches in the Eastern States.

The story of the discovery that all the best products of the temperate and semi-tropic countries of the world could be grown here with incomparable ease and at an unheard-of profit need not be told; it was a lesson slowly learned, and only after all old experiences had been swept aside and disastrous and numerous failures had been encountered.

Once interest was awakened, experimentation went forward briskly and produced astounding results; and out of all these struggles, failures, experiments, casting aside of old methods and adopting of new, came the present condition of things, wherein is seen the fact that in California there is a wider diversity of agricultural products than in any other country in the world, and that they are cultivated, matured, harvested and placed upon the market with more pleasure and comfort and profit to the producer than anywhere else on the globe.

One condition persists, however, and will persist for all time, and that is the one which is inherent to agriculture here; the experiences of the older States cannot be brought into successful operation in California. This is a fact which the intending settler cannot too strongly impress upon his mind, and it is a determination not to accept it or an inability to understand it that has clouded the judgment of men who have kept away.

Take, for instance, the matter of prices for land. Many intending settlers are appalled at what appears to be extravagant prices demanded in some of the more populous sections of the State.

For nearly twenty-five years the intending immigrant has had the choice of an almost unlimited variety of climatic, social and commercial conditions. Comparatively, the prices asked for land in California were higher than the rates demanded elsewhere west of the Mississippi river. To the superficial view, land in California had reached its maximum in value. Good agricultural land in the Northwestern and Western States is deemed to have reached its highest point at a value of $30 to $50 an acre. Twenty years ago good agricultural land in California reached this stage of development. When, therefore, the immigrants had their choice between Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota and Dakota, where lands were obtainable at $5 to $10 an acre, as against California, where agricultural land was held at from $15 to $30 an acre, they chose the former localities, under the somewhat justifiable but mistaken belief that lands in California had already reached their full development. They were basing their estimate of the possible valuation of land upon its capacities for producing grain, wheat, cattle and hogs. They were oblivious of the fact that climate is a controlling factor in the capabilities of the soil. When land is purchased at $10 an acre, which, through cultivation and improvement, may develop a value of $30 an acre, we have an enhancement of 300 per cent. of the original purchase price; but where the climate admits of a culture which makes it possible to take land at $30 an acre, and, by devoting it to those productions permitted by the higher possibilities of climate, make it worth from $300 to $750 an acre, we have a resultant percentage of 1,000 per cent. to 2,500 per cent. of the purchase price of $30.

Whereas land adapted for viticulture could be bought in this State at from $20 to $30 an acre, a fully developed bearing vineyard is salable at from $300 to $500 an acre. It is often extremely difficult for an intending purchaser to realize the importance of these facts. Eastern experience in this particular proves a snare and a pitfall. An explanation of the increased prices of land in California lies in the fact that upon it may be grown articles of consumption which are in great demand, and which can be produced nowhere else in the United States. These have been imported from other countries at heavy expense, and when grown here, where exist natural advantages not enjoyed even in the countries to which they are indigenous, and artificial facilities which have no parallel anywhere, yield a profit surpassing in reliability and extent any that ever before had been secured from attention to similar productions. It requires a certain superior order of intelligence to grasp that fact and to rely upon its operation within reasonable bounds.

A few interesting facts compiled for the private information of a Congressional Committee, which recently visited this State, may well be given here as showing that California is naturally abandoning the growing of cereals and devoting her attention to fruit and wine. The fruit and wine crop of 1888 yielded $25,000,000 on an acreage of 240,000. Barley, corn, oats, rye and wheat yielded $49,000,000 on an acreage of 2,560,000. Thus, although the acreage in fruit was only 9 per cent. the acreage in grain, the income from the land in fruit was twice as great as that from the land in grain. Stated more fully, the income from the land grown to fruit was five and a half times as great, acre for acre, as that grown to grain. It is hardly necessary to go any further to show why the prices of land are not as low here as in the other Western commonwealths which have been inviting immigration.

It is ascertained that there are 39,000,000 arable acres of land in the State. The valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento have a large share of this, but there are many others, such as the Santa Clara valley, the Salinas valley, the Sonoma valley, and others.

It is owing to the fact that there are no summer rains that California produces the finest fruit of all kinds belonging to the temperate and semi-tropic zones. It is only rain that prohibits the growing of wine and raisin grapes in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico. It is the absence of summer rain that gives California a monopoly of apricots, cherries and prunes. Figs are grown in the Southern States, but never for profit, and the weather there deprives the country of the fig-growing industry; here figs as good as those grown on the Mediterranean coast are packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

The wonderful success attending the growing of sugar beets is a consequence of our climate, to which is due the high saccharine quality of the vegetable. In the last two or three years the sugar-beet industry (at present mostly confined to the Salinas valley) has sprung into great prominence through the efforts of Claus Spreckels, who has erected good works and refineries for the manufacture of beets into sugar. He has also induced hundreds of farmers to engage in the industry, and they have realized very handsome profits.

Professor Henry, of the Agricultural College of Wisconsin, after a personal visit and thorough and extended examination in the direction of the manufacture of beet sugar in California, has declared that California can, without difficulty, and without a perceptible diminution of activity, in her industries, supply the entire United States with sugar from the beet root.

The raisins grown in the San Joaquin valley, and especially in Fresno county, are equal to the finest products of Malaga. Ten carloads of Fresno raisins, put up in London layers, sold in London at a profit. An evidence of the incomparable fertility of the soil is found in the fact that whereas in Spain five tons of grapes are required to produce one ton of raisins, in California three tons of grapes will yield one ton of raisins. Instances of this kind could be multiplied to show that fruits and vegetables introduced from other countries bear larger crops and attain a larger size, a finer form and color, and a more delicious flavor than in the countries from which they were introduced, and to which they are indigenous.

Citrus fruits, principal among them being the orange and the lemon, are grown in the southern part of the State and the middle of the northern half with great success and profit. In nearly all parts of the State these fruits will grow and bear.

Prune-raising is a great industry in the middle part of the State. Thousands of tons of prunes are dried every year, and as the crop is sure from one year to another, and the dried product light and capable of shipment to any part of the world without danger of deterioration, the acreage in prunes is increasing with enormous rapidity.

It is in the grape, however, that many believe the future of California to lie. It is easy to plant and cultivate; it yields a profitable crop in five years from the planting of the cuttings; it yields more and better grapes from year to year indefinitely (there are bearing vines in California over a hundred years old, and there is said to be one in France that was planted centuries before the birth of Christ); it presents a variety of products—raisins, table grapes and wine—and there are so many kinds that with judicious planting there need never be any danger of the failure of the crop.

Raising fruits for use in a fresh state, such as cherries, apricots, peaches, pears and the like has brought snug fortunes to many. There is always a market for them, and what cannot be disposed of by local and Eastern table consumption are readily taken by the local canneries.

Nuts of various kinds yield handsome returns, the almond taking the lead.

Olives are receiving considerable attention, the olive farm of Elwood Cooper at Santa Barbara being famous for the excellence of its oil. The Quito olive farm, near San Jose, is likewise a source of profitable revenue.

Small fruits, such as berries of various kinds, are extensively cultivated. They require irrigation. Vegetables, as the whole world knows, grow to wonderful perfection, and hops yield abundantly and bring handsome returns. It is useless, however, to attempt to give a list of all that California will produce with profit to the grower. Other matters will now receive attention.

From what has already been written it is readily inferable that a small body of land—small as compared with the great farms of the Northwest—will be sufficient in California. In the Santa Clara valley, for instance, (and in many other parts of the States), orchards of twenty to forty acres are very common, and one of eighty acres is large. A very interesting illustration of what can be accomplished is related by C. E. Pease in the San Bernardino *Rural Californian*. He bought ten acres at $100 an acre, and provided the necessary buildings and implements. He had a wife and three children, the eldest nine years old. He and his family did all the work on the place, with the exception of that done by a man hired for two months. He first set out walnut and mulberry trees along the line of the road. The mulberries would yield fruit for the chickens and the English walnuts would sell rapidly. He planted three acres in raisin grapes, one acre in assorted fruits for family consumption, three acres in alfalfa, half an acres in strawberries and blackberries, one acre in wheat (which, after being harvested, was followed by corn, and two crops of grain were thus secured in one year for the chickens), a half acre in vegetables, and the remainder of the farm was occupied by the house and shade trees. He kept two good cows on the alfalfa, and for their yield of butter he received $96 88. He raised nearly one hundred pullets, and sold twenty dozen eggs a week for some time, receiving $125 57 from that source. He sold nine dozen roosters at $4 75 a dozen, receiving from that source $42 72, and had a dozen left. He sowed barley with the alfalfa and cut nine tons of barley hay. The alfalfa was cut three times, yielding seven and a half tons.

Between the rows in the vineyard he planted potatoes, and after plowing them out on the 10th of June he planted squashes in every third row, securing twenty tons of them. Beets were sowed between the rows of trees in the one-acre orchard and they yielded twenty-five tons. A few strawberries were raised, and some were sold. He had three swarms of bees, and the increase was one swarm. From some of the honey vinegar was made, the family used some and 150 pounds was sold.

The summary of cash receipts from the ten acres for the first year was as follows:

Eggs	$125 57
Butter	96 88
Potatoes	207 40
Beets	30 30
Green corn	15 25
Summer squash	19 00
Cucumbers and lettuce	12 40
Honey	10 92
Barley hay	45 00
Squash	64 38
Strawberries	13 50
Tomatoes	36 00
Melons	12 85
Pickles	76 32
Onions	14 06
Two calves sold	20 00
Nine dozen roosters	42 75
Add 88 chickens more than he started with	44 00
Total sales for one year	$886 58

This, be it understood, was before the vines and fruit trees had begun to bear and before the alfalfa was old enough to yield its best product. When the vines, trees and strawberry vines should come into their first bearing Mr. Pease would have an additional income of $250 an acre from raisins and $300 from his fruits and berries, making $1,050, which, added to the income which he realized the first year, would make his total revenue $1,916 50 from ten acres of land. His family the first year lived frugally, expending only $365; but there was very little besides clothing that they needed to buy. Hence his net profit the first year was $501 50, or $50 an acre; at the end of six years it would be $1,500, or $150 an acre.

Cases of a similar kind could be enumerated *ad infinitum*, but this citation is of especial value as showing the remarkable advantage which the climate alone affords.

An acre of vineyard well cared for will yield from five to fifteen tons of grapes after it has come into good bearing, giving from the sale of the fresh product from $75 to $225 an acre. The same land cultivated in wheat would yield only $20 an acre. If the grapes were dried into raisins the income would be much more.

It should here be asserted and insisted upon that there is no necessity whatever for the absence of a revenue from the land between the times of planting and bearing. This interval is four years in fruits and five years in grapes. The space between the rows may be utilized in the growing of beets, corn, squashes, cucumbers and numberless other vegetables, which will yield a comfortable annual profit until the trees and vines come into bearing. The writer knows of many instances where the owner of the ground, after planting it in trees, gave the use of the land to some one for vegetable-growing, in return for the work of cultivating and otherwise caring for the trees during their infancy. In some cases a rental was paid. In any event there need be no expense, and a thrifty man, by caring for the land himself, can make a good living for his family from it.

Let none of the representations of high profits from small pieces of land create the impression that a fortune awaits all who engage in fruit-raising. As a matter of fact, there have been many failures, but the proportion, as more and more is learned, is now reduced to a minimum, and failure is the outcome of circumstances wholly apart from the vital considerations of soil, climate and a market. The tendency of fruit-raising is to develop much greater thrift, care, attention, industry, study and intelligence than the Eastern farmer is likely to display on his Eastern farm. Evidence of this fact is manifest on every hand. A drive through an orchard or vineyard district will discover a condition of things which makes an interesting social study. Neat fences, tasteful and well-kept houses, finely cultivated flower gardens, handsome horses and buggies, fruit trees trimmed with the care and precision of a cypress hedge, the land so fine, clean, smooth and absolutely free from weeds that it appears suitable for a lawn party. All these and many more evidences of intelligence and prosperity abound here to a degree unknown in the agricultural districts of the Eastern States.

Several important results are the outcome of this condition of things. Great interest is taken in public education, the schools of California being a marvel to the whole country. The general absence of very hot weather, the total absence of snow and other accompaniments of a cold climate which compel so great a part of the year to be spent indoors, give abundant time, opportunity and inclination to cultivate the social instinct. Churches are numerously attended, and all through the rural districts are social clubs and frequent general social gatherings. Nowhere else in the United States can so much time be spent out of doors as here. This is better understood when it is explained that of the 365 days in a year, 300 are bright, with warm, invigorating, delicious sunshine. Outdoor sports are endless in variety; fishing, hunting, bathing and camping are common pastimes for all, and croquet grounds are maintained the year round. All these blessings give a zest to rural occupations which brings pleasure with the pursuit of wealth, which gives health and strength to the farmer, and which increases his energy and money-making power.

The conditions of success are simple, but they are persistent and unalterable. They can be summed up under the following enumeration:

1. No larger orchard, vineyard or vegetable or berry farm should be worked than can receive the close personal attention of the owner. For this reason small farms are insisted upon, but this condition may safely be relaxed in special cases, as where a family consists of several grown members, each of whom is competent to manage a share of the property.

2. Endless watchfulness is essential, for there are soils which must be worked under certain conditions of moisture, and which are rendered inert by the neglect sometimes of a day. This care must be extended to every interest of the ranch, including the buildings, fences and live stock, the prompt pruning of trees and vines, the equally prompt gathering and marketing of the crops, and countless similar things. The general shiftlessness and dilatoriness of Eastern methods will prove disastrous here.

3. The intelligent selection of ground and situation for particular things intended to be grown is a prime necessity. If a man coming to California desires, for instance, to plant a vineyard, he must decide whether he will produce raisins, table grapes or wine grapes; and having made the decision he must decide upon the special kinds, for they are numerous. He should form an approximate idea of the qualities which the soil and situation he may select will likely develop in the varieties he has decided to plant; a shade more or less of tannic acid and saccharine matter may seriously affect the market value of his product. This condition seems harder upon its face than it really is. There can always be found residents whose experience and advice may safely be relied upon.

These are the prime essentials; and if they are intelligently and honestly applied, without any shifting or self deception and with the exercise of reasonable economy, success is inevitable.

The simple fact of making money on a piece of land by the sale of the product is by no means the sole consideration in estimating the money-producing value of the land. Of the thousands who annually settle in the State, a very large number are persons of ample means, who are able to pay for a bearing orchard or vineyard, and who are under no necessity to wait for it to come into bearing after planting. This fact, besides others which need not here be enumerated, makes bearing orchards and vineyards a lively factor in the land market, and they usually find ready buyers at high figures. Many men would rather pay $500 an acre for such property than $50 or $100 an acre for unimproved land, the rule being that the selling value of bearing orchards and vineyards is from four to ten times as great as that of unimproved land of similar quality and situation. While it is not here advised that such improved property be sold at those pricee, it is important to keep in view the fact that if the owner for some unusual reason should want to sell, he will generally be able to realize an enormous profit. This would be impossible if the land were devoted to cereals and other crops of a season's life. Unless there is some special reason for selling, it is better to keep the bearing orchard or vineyard, even though what appears to be a fabulous price is offered for it, for the money received for it could not be invested more profitably. The point sought here to be made is that the planting of an orchard or vineyard and the holding of it until it comes into bearing increases the original capital several hundred per cent. It is impossible to conceive of any other legitimate business that will multiply the capital so many times in so short a period. It must not be understood that such an increase is one of the necessary results of planting; bad management, lack of judgment in selection, the absense of care and a disposition to be shiftless may easily destroy all the possibilities of the situation.

Lest the intending settler should be deterred by a fear of overproduction of California products and a consequent drop of prices to a ruinous figure, it may be well for him to consider the following facts:

1. The population of the United States is increasing annually with great rapidity, and the population of the Pacific States is increasing with many times the rapidity of the older States. It is probably a fact that all the fruit and wine produced in California could be sold at profitable prices to the inhabitants of the Pacific States, without shipping a pound beyond the Rocky mountains; but still greater profits are secured by such shipments. The population of the Pacific States is increasing and will continue to increase more rapidly than the acreage in fruit and vines, so that the ratio of population to fruit and vine acreage will be constantly increased, and the local demand will be increased, and local prices advanced. Considering the growth of the whole United States, it may safely be asserted that at no time will California ever be able to supply the United States with fruits. This is written with the fact in view that the demand for California fresh and dried fruits and wine is increasing in the Eastern States, as the superiority of the California products over any that can be imported becomes more widely known.

2. The foregoing assertion leaves out of consideration the growing demand in Europe for California productions. The exportation of canned fruits is reaching enormous proportions, and our prunes, raisins and other dried fruits are gaining steadily in popularity. In short, the markets of the whole world are open to California, and the area of arable lands suited to the growth of these articles of demand is incredibly small as compared with the volume of consumption.

4. There is only one California in the Western Hemisphere; only one section where so vast a range of vines, fruits, nuts and vegetables may be produced; only one place in all the world where there is so extraordinary a combination of favoring circumstances and conditions, where human effort meets with so splendid a reward, where so little an expenditure of vital force will produce so astonishing results.

Regarded from any standpoint, and considered in all its possible bearings, the fear of over-production appears to be utterly without foundation. This fear is hardly ever heard expressed now; a few years ago it made fools of men otherwise sensible, deterred them from buying land and planting it, and kept them out of a competency which they might have enjoyed, and which is now the lot of their more optimistic neighbors.

In many parts of the State irrigation is necessary to supply the lack of abundant rains. The superiority of irrigation over a very abundant natural precipitation hardly need being enlarged upon. Rains would ruin the crops by falling upon the fruit; they would likely be either too scant, producing a drought, or too abundant, chilling and souring the soil, making the fruit pale and watery, and doing other damage. Irrigation enables the grower to use the exact amount of water that his crops require, and at the proper time.

Irrigation is accomplished generally by taking water from the rivers. This is done by canal companies with heavy capital, who distribute the water through ditches to the consumers. Water is run upon the land usually in trenches, and this is done once a year—in the late winter or spring, when the streams are full from the rains or melting snows in the mountains.

Another means of irrigation is artesian wells. An abundant flow of water under good pressure may be found in any of the valleys by boring from 75 to 200 feet. The San Joaquin valley requires irrigation, as does generally the southern part of the State. In the coast counties north of Santa Barbara, and generally in the smaller valleys in the central and northern part of the State, none is needed. The principal reason for this is that the rainfall in the mountains bordering the valleys is caught and held by the wooded mountain slopes and gradually given out to the valley by gravity and percolation. Certain crops require more water than others. Berries and vegetables require much, fruit and nut trees less, vines hardly any at all and generally none. The question here is one of length of root. While berries have roots a foot or two long, a grape will send down a root seventy-five feet, if necessary, to find water.

The failure of fruit, grape and wine crops is exceedingly rare, and a very interesting fact is that one member of a family may prove refractory and all the others tractable. In the same orchard one kind of apricot may bear meagerly and another abundantly, and this may be reversed the following year. These aberrations of conduct are very rare and are not to be expected, but the wise man will, if he can, plant a sufficiently wide range of fruits to render failure of the entire crop impossible, for no general condition is likely to prevail in any locality that will interfere with the normal tendency to abundant crops. The sporadic cases of partial failure which occur are due sometimes to obscure causes, sometimes to the fact that certain trees bore too heavily the year before, and feel the need of rest; but the average good crop is thus secured.

A little may here be said of the kinds of soil, although this is a subject of so infinite detail that remarks of a general character must lack in that element of precision so necessary in the selection of a home.

As the amount of rainfall largely determines the extent of natural vegetation, and as the rainfall is comparatively heavy in the northern end of the State and gradually decreases to a very small precipitation at the southern end, we find a reason for the heavy forests of northern California and the barren mountains of the south. Similarly do we find an explanation for the need of irrigation in the south and none in the north. This is important in determining what best may be grown in the various sections, but this leaves out of sight local variations produced by local causes. The timbered mountain and foothill lands, of course, have a deeper soil than the barren slopes, which frequently are unfit for cultivation. The cleared mountain lands of the north show a soil of rich mold overlying clays, shales, slates, etc, which in turn rest upon granite. The foothill lands are a modification and partial combination of the conditions attaching both to mountain and to valley lands.

The valleys are alluvial, and the soil ranges from a light sandy loam to a heavy adobe. The loams are warm and easily tilled and require more water than the adobes and clays. These latter are cold and stiff, spongy when wet and very hard when dry, opening into large fissures when not cultivated. These are probably the richest lands in the State, with a soil of great depth and suited to a wide range of valuable products. As they hold tenaciously all the water they receive, losing little by evaporation, the artificial irrigation of them is unnecessary.

There is also an abundance of lands impregnated with alkali. Although wonderfully fertile, these lands produce badly, and can generally be bought at low prices. As the salts which they contain are easily soluble, they may be washed out in one or two years by ditching and sometimes with the aid of irrigation.

Still another valuable class of lands that usually bring a low price is the marsh lands bordering the lower ends of the streams emptying into the Bay of San Francisco. These are peat lands, made up from the decayed roots of tules, and when dyked and drained produce with marvelous fecundity.

The foothills are well adapted for grapes, which grow also in valleys with loamy soils. Fruits grown in the valleys generally take kindly to a wide range of soils, but there are numerous details of results which cannot here be entered into.

There are so many ways of getting to California that no information on that subject is necessary.

It is important, however, to know where particular information of all the best parts of the State is to be secured. There is a State Board of Trade, and, besides, many of the best counties have Boards of Trade of their own. All these may be applied to by mail or otherwise for information of whatever kind pertaining to industrial, social and other matters. A list of these Boards, with the addresses of the Secretaries, is appended hereto.

Government lands are also available, but the best lands in easily accessible localities now are principally the timber lands in the northern part of the State. These are highly valuable, not only for the timber which is on them, which is of prime milling quality, but also for horticultural purposes after they shall have been cleared. This is not to say that no agricultural lands belonging to the Government may be obtained in many choice parts of the State, but it may be surmised that the best lands contiguous to lines of travel have been taken up. As new railroads are constantly being built in all directions, many of the districts now of small value by reason of lack of transportation facilities will be brought into demand by the extension of lines of travel. The various Boards of Trade hereinafter enumerated will be able to give information on all such matters.

There were organized a few years ago in the various parts of the State immigration societies, but their functions have been largely assumed by the several county Boards of Trade. The following list of county Boards of Trade embraces those which are in affiliation with the State Board of Trade. The State Board has its headquarters in San Francisco, and inquiries addressed to the General Manager, John Q. Brown, will receive intelligent attention. If information is desired concerning counties which are not represented in the subjoined list, it is suggested that letters addressed to the Clerks of the Boards of Supervisors in those counties will be placed in the proper hands. Letters addressed to the "Secretary of the Board of Trade," or to the Secretary of whatever board or association is named, in any instance in the following list, will bring satisfactory results:

Alameda County Board of Trade, Oakland, Cal.
Contra Costa County Board of Trade, Martinez, Cal.
Butte County Board of Trade, Chico, Cal., and Oroville, Cal.
Tehama County Board of Trade, Red Bluff, Cal.
Yuba and Sutter County Boards of Trade, Marysville, Cal.
Sacramento County Improvement Association, Sacramento, Cal.
Solano County Board of Trade, Vacaville, Cal.
Napa County Improvement Association, Napa, Cal.
Sonoma County Board of Trade, Santa Rosa, Cal., and Petaluma, Cal.
San Joaquin County Board of Trade, Stockton, Cal.
Stanislaus County Board of Trade, Modesto, Cal.
Merced County Board of Trade, Merced, Cal.
Fresno County Board of Trade, Fresno, Cal.
Kern County Board of Trade, Bakersfield, Cal.
Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.
San Bernardino County Board of Trade, San Bernardino, Cal.
San Benito County Board of Trade, Hollister, Cal.
Santa Cruz County Board of Trade, Santa Cruz, Cal.
Monterey County Board of Trade, Salinas City, Cal.
Santa Clara County Board of Trade, San Jose, Cal.
Yolo County Board of Trade, Woodland, Cal
San Luis Obispo County Board of Trade; San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Calaveras County Board of Trade, San Andreas, Cal.
Placer County Board of Trade, Newcastle, Cal.

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The old lady who would not allow her son to have a fiddle, but was willing he should have a violin, is a fair example of the foolish prejudice which very many people have against certain words. Many persons might refuse to take Chloride of Sodium, but would use salt, which is the same thing. Now it is this class of people who usually have a deep prejudice against the words alcohol or whisky. They know that somebody has abused the use of these articles and hence they denounce them altogether, in spite of the fact that the best scientists and the leading physicians of the present day advocate and use them constantly.

Prof. Austin Flint of Bellevue (New York) College says: "The judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is one of the striking characteristics of progress in the practice of medicine during the last half century."

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A torpid liver deranges the whole system and produces
Sick Headache,
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Pills, as a trial will prove. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25 cents per box.
Sold Everywhere.

NEW PROCESS CORN MEAL.
NEUBOURG & LAGES, STAR MILLS AND Malt House, 1016 to 1020 Fifth street. Manufacturers of malt and all kinds of meal. Also, dealers in hops, corks, produce, grain, feed and brewers' supplies. Special attention is called to our new process corn meal and farina. Exchange sold on the principal cities of Europe. nl-tf

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE OCCIDENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of its Secretary, No. 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal., WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1889, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. The annual report will be read and three Directors elected, and any other business transacted that may come up before the meeting.
L. L. LEWIS, President.
EDWIN K. ALSIP, Secretary.
October 28th. o29-td

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AND OPENED WEDNESDAY, November 6, 1889, at 2 P. M., by the Board of Supervisors, for the following supplies for the County Hospital for three months, commencing November 1, 1889:
Meat, Bread and Groceries.
A. BLACK,
o26-td Chairman Hospital Committee.

Notice to Contractors.
BIDS FOR PUTTING IN AN IRON FRONT in Masonic Hall Building, at Marysville, Cal., will be received by the Secretary up to November 9th. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the President, C. E. Stone, Empire Block, Marysville, Cal.
A. C. IRWIN,
o21-1std Secretary Masonic Hall Association.

FURNITURE.
SELLING GOODS OF A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE QUALITY, AND AT THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE PROFIT, IS THE SYSTEM FOLLOWED BY THIS FIRM.
Parlor and Bedroom Furniture.
Never has such an exhibit of articles adapted to PARLOR and BEDROOM been shown.
Call and Get Prices Before Purchasing Elsewhere. It will Pay You
John Breuner FURNITURE
604, 606, & 608 K St. SACRAMENTO.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
Carpets and Furniture
—AT—
INGRAM * & * BIRD'S,
617 K Street.

JAMES G. DAVIS
411 and 413 K street, Sacramento, the Best House to Buy Your
FURNITURE AND CARPETS!
And Wall Paper of Every Description. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. 3pif

W. B. MILLER,
No. 628 J street.....Sacramento
DEALER IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
A Full Line of HOLIDAY GOODS ON HAND.

H. WACHHORST,
LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO
SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.
No. 815 J Street.....[Sptf].....Sacramento.

ELUNE & FLOBERG,
WATCHMAKERS and JEWELERS.....438 J St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
DEALERS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its Branches, a Specialty, under MR. FLOBERG. Agents for BEDFORD WATCH COMPANY. 4p

FRUITS, SEED, PRODUCE, ETC.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
Fruit and Produce
DEALERS,
SACRAMENTO.....[1p].....CAL.

W. H. WOOD & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
Produce and Commission Merchants,
117 to 125 J Street, Sacramento.
POTATOES, BEANS, ETC., A SPECIALTY.

THE SACRAMENTO MARKET
CARRIES THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Fruit, Produce, Fish, Poultry, Game, etc., to be found in the city.
CURTIS BROS. & CO.,
308, 310 and 312 K street, Sacramento
Telephone 37. [tf] Postoffice Box 335.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in
Fruit and Produce.
308, 310 and 312 K st., Sacramento.
Telephone 37. Postoffice Box 335. tf

EUGENE J. GREGORY. FRANK GREGORY.
GREGORY BROS. CO.,
(Successors to GREGORY, BARNES & CO.)
Nos. 126 and 128 J Street.....Sacramento.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Full Stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand.
Orders filled at Lowest Rates. tf

S. GERSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Wholesale
Fruit and Produce.
220 J STREET.....SACRAMENTO

Night School
AT THE SACRAMENTO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Hale's Block, corner of Ninth and K streets. Thorough instruction in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, English Branches, Telegraphy, Shorthand and Type-writing. Foreigners taught to read and write the English language. Private instruction to persons of neglected education. For further information call at the College office.
04-3ptf E. C. ATKINSON, Principal.

Prepare for Winter!
Use Weather Strip around your windows and doors to shut out rain and cold, and prevent the annoyance of rattling windows.
Cover the roofs of your sheds and outhouses with Prepared Roofing. Cheap, durable, and easily applied.
Strawboard Sheating and Building Paper of all kind for sale in quantities to suit.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.,
1016, 1018, 1020 and 1022 Second St.
s17-tf3p

WM. RADAM'S
Microbe - Killer,
NATURE'S BLOOD PURIFIER,
CURES: Asthma, Bronchitis, Cancer, Consumption, Fevers, Malaria, Rheumatism, Female Complaints and Private Diseases
CURES: All Diseases Of Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Stomach, Skin, Blood,
The Power of the Remedy is
NOW FULLY DEMONSTRATED.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Now being sold in dark gallon jugs representing to cure the above diseases. Call on
L. L. GODDARD & CO., 707 J STREET,
For the only MICROBE KILLER. fe12t

STORAGE.
SACRAMENTO WAREHOUSES,
Capacity 20,000 Tons.
Apply to RICHARDS & KNOX,
Second and M streets, or Front and Q streets.
au19-tf

Waterhouse & Lester,
—DEALERS IN—
IRON, STEEL, CUMBERLAND COAL,
Wagon Lumber and Carriage Hardware,
709, 711, 713 and 715 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

LIQUORS, WINE, BEER, ETC.

JAMES I. FELTER. W. B. FELTER.
FELTER, SON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FINE
Wines & Liquors,
Key West, Eastern and California
CIGARS.
California Wines and Brandies.
ARCADE BUILDING,
1008 and 1010 Second st.
P. O. BOX 33. TELEPHONE 87.
Agents for TOLENAS and ETNA Waters.
Goods delivered to any part of the City. 3ptf

EBNER BROS.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNES
1plm

JAMES WOODBURN,
SUCCESSOR TO WOODBURN & BARNES No. 417 K street Sacramento, importer and wholesale dealer in FINE WINES, BRANDIES and LIQUORS.
Having purchased the interest of my late partner, W. R. Barnes, will continue the business as heretofore, and hope to receive, as formerly, a liberal patronage. aplt6p

Eagle * Winery,
Twenty-first street, bet. R and S,
IS THE PLACE TO FIND THE BEST
CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.
Telephone 142.
4ptf M. S. NEVIS, Proprietor.

Capital Brewery
Corner Twelfth and I Streets.
CALL FOR AND TRY THE
WIENER LAGER BEER,
MANUFACTURED AT THE CAPITAL BREWERY, equaled by no other. Made here and superior to the Eastern. TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!
Private Families Supplied. Beer delivered to any part of the city. 4ptf

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
PACIFIC SYSTEM.
September 9, 1889.
Trains LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE.	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE.
7:00 A	Calistoga and Napa	11:40 A
4:05 P	Calistoga and Napa	7:20 P
11:00 P	Ashland and Portland	3:40 A
5:05 P	Deming, El Paso and East.	7:05 P
7:30 P	Knight's Landing	7:55 A
4:30 A	Marysville (mixed)	4:25 P
9:00 A	Los Angeles	9:55 A
8:00 P	Ogden and East — Second Class.	6:30 A
10:30 P	Central Atlantic Express. For Ogden and East	3:40 P
3:00 P	Oroville	9:50 A
11:00 P